

ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

"NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS."

VOL. I.

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THE OREGON QUESTION.

We copy from the National Intelligencer the speech of JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS on this all-absorbing topic. It was called forth by the following resolution:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be and he is, to cause notice to be given to the government of Great Britain, that the convention between the United States and Great Britain, concerning the Territory of Oregon, of the 6th of August, 1827, signed at London, shall be annulled and abrogated, twelve months after the expiration of the said term of notice, conformably to the second article of the said convention of the 6th of August, 1827.

Mr. GIDDINGS said that owing to the difficulty which he had experienced heretofore in obtaining the floor, he was induced to avail himself of his present position to indicate the consideration that would govern him in voting for the resolution reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs. It is due to myself (said Mr. G.) to say, that, in a former Congress, I was opposed to terminating the joint occupancy of Oregon. That vote was given under the circumstances which then surrounded us. Now we are placed in a totally different position. Since this subject has been brought up, our Union has been changed.

The principles which have been overthrown. The Union founded by our fathers has been subverted, and a new slaveholding Confederacy has been formed, giving to the Southern portion the balance of power, and subjecting the free States to the tender mercies of a slaveholding oligarchy. They now have the entire direction of the Government. The people of the free States have been politically bound head and foot, and delivered over to the slaveholding interest, and it is now worse than mockery to talk of maintaining the manufacturing interests of Pennsylvania or of New England. They are now under the inexorable power of the South.

This, then, is our situation, as we are all perfectly conscious. The nation has been plunged without my aid into this condition, and against my will. I have believed, and still believe, that this policy of acquiring territory must inevitably, if carried out, subvert the Government and dissolve the Union.

Mr. CHIPMAN called Mr. G. to order, and was understood to say that to speak of the dissolution of the Union was irrelevant, and was throwing a firebrand into the House.

Mr. GIDDINGS proceeded. I was stating our present situation, and the liability of this new Union to fall asunder from its own weight, when this system of extension shall be carried out. And it is under these circumstances that I am called to express my opinion of the proposed policy. I am led to the conclusion, to the irresistible conclusion, that war, with all its horrors and its devastation of public morals, is infinitely preferable to a supine, inactive submission to the slaveholding power, that is to control this nation, if left in its present situation.

I wish to be distinctly understood that I have seen enough of war to form an opinion of its effects, its miseries, and the extent of its curse. Yet, sir, I greatly prefer them, for a few years, to the quiet apathy which has already subjected us to a change of the Government formed by our fathers.

Here I will take occasion to say, that I differ from my venerable friend from Massachusetts as to the probability of war. I am of opinion that if we take the whole of Oregon, it will produce war. I say this, although I have heretofore in nine cases out of ten, found myself mistaken when I have differed from that venerable statesman. The consequences of a war have not escaped my consideration.

It must inevitably produce great destruction to the commercial wealth of New England. Here let me say to the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. WINTHROP,) who the other day made so eloquent an appeal in favor of peace, and who represents the commercial interests of that State, that I fully appreciate his motives and feelings. But, sir, this situation is one of his own choice. He was among the first distinguished men of that State who gave in his adherence to the change

of Government, and the leading commercial men of Boston were the first in that State to declare their submission to this new slaveholding confederation with Texas. This was done with a full knowledge of the policy which had been adopted of extending our territory. That State had declared her people under no obligation to unite with Texas in consequence of any action of Congress. I then held, and still hold, the action of this Government imposed no obligation upon my State, either political or moral, to enter into this new confederacy. No, sir, if she comes into it, as she will, it will be the choice of our people, and not from any obligation resting upon her by reason of the joint resolutions of Congress. And, if my colleagues coincided with me in opinion, no Representative from Ohio would retain a seat in this Hall beside those of Texas, upon such terms as have been imposed upon us. But the gentleman from Massachusetts voluntarily preferred to have his State become a party to this new union. I hope the people of that old Commonwealth did not intend, in going into it, to stop this policy of adding territory to our present Confederacy. They could not have desired to remain under the despotic sway of the slave power. They must have expected that the balance of power was to be restored by the addition of territory at the North to counterbalance Texas. They ought not now to oppose the regaining of those rights which have been voluntarily surrendered by the North. And this destruction of their wealth will be merely the legitimate consequence of their submission to the proposed policy. But, sir, the manufacturers of New England, and New York, and Pennsylvania will be promoted by a war. The agricultural interests of the West will not be likely to suffer. Indeed, our principal burden will not be the defence of ourselves, or the taking of Canada; but the protection of the South—the weak, helpless, slaveholding South. That portion of the Union must suffer most. I have seen the horror manifested by Southern papers. The Cotton interest, say they, must of course suffer. Slave labor will be rendered worthless, and Slave property depreciated. True; but this policy of adding territory to our original Government is the offspring of the South. They have forced it upon the Northern Democracy. The objects of the South are now answered. Texas is admitted. They have attained their ulterior designs, and they now require the party to stop short, to face about, and leave the power of the nation in their hands. They now see before them the black regiments of the West India Islands landed upon their shores. They now call to mind the declaration of British Statesmen, that "a war with the United States will be a war of emancipation." They now see before them the slave insurrections, which torment their imaginations. Murder, Rapine, and Blood now dance before their affrighted visions. Well, sir, I say to them:—This is your policy, not mine. You have prepared the cup, and I will press it to your lips until the very dregs shall be drained!

Let no one misunderstand me. Let no one say that I desire a slave insurrection; but, sir, I doubt not that hundreds of thousands of honest and patriotic hearts will "laugh at your calamity, and mock when your fear cometh." No, sir, should a servile insurrection take place—should massacre and blood mark the footsteps of those who have for ages been oppressed, my prayer to God shall be that justice—stern, unyielding, and unalterable justice, may be awarded to the master and to the slave. Then, sir, we shall have the scenes of 1780 again acted over, when South Carolina sent to the Continental Congress a delegation to inform that body that it required all her troops to protect her people against their slaves, and that that chivalrous State must depend on her Northern sisters for troops to defend her against the common enemy. Then, sir, the people of Ohio will be compelled to go to the South, to Alabama, South Carolina, Mississippi, and Texas, to protect them from the emancipated slaves of the West Indies, and the desperation to which their own servile population will be driven. Sir, our sons must go there and bare their breasts in defence of the slave institutions of those States. Then, sir, the people of the North will be compelled to look this institution in the face; they will see the degradation to which they have become subjected by this new slaveholding Confederacy.

And, sir, no twelve hundred thousand dollars will be likely to be paid to Southern slaveholders by the British Government for the purpose of obtaining peace. But, sir, there is one vast and important consideration that ought not to escape my notice. A war with England, in the present state of the two nations, must inevitably place in our possession the Canadas, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Six States will be added to the Northern portion of the Union, to restore the balance of power surrendered up by the Annexation of Texas. This, Mr. Speaker, is the policy declared by the party now controlling this nation, at their Baltimore Convention.—I say to them, carry out that policy! I demand of them not to leave the nation in its present state of subjection to the slaveholding oligarchy of the South. I will vote to give them the means of doing so. But, sir, I am bound to say that I believe the Northern Democracy to have been betrayed. Their Southern slaveholding allies will now desert them. We see them in every part of the Hall begging and beseeching Whigs and Democrats to save them from this dread policy, which is to prostrate Southern interests and involve them in blood and massacre. A

master-spirit of the South has left his retirement and taken his position in the other end of this Capitol, with the open and avowed purpose of defeating the identical policy, the promotion of which occupied his whole intellect only twelve months since. It remains to be seen whether he is able to control the nation.

Sir, should the measure be carried through Congress, I say to Northern Democrats that the Executive will save the institutions of the South from the apprehended danger of a war with England. Yes, sir, I verily believe that he will surrender up all that portion of Oregon lying north of the forty-ninth parallel of latitude, rather than hazard the dangers of a war. Yes, gentlemen, be assured he will do it, and, in my opinion, he will effect it before the day proposed by the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs for discussing this resolution. Let no man misapprehend or misrepresent me. I say, this policy is not mine. I have at all times opposed it. I am still convinced that its consequences are destructive to our Government. But it has been forced upon us, and those who have adopted it are responsible. I wash my hands from all participation in it; but I prefer that they should carry it out, rather than leave us where we are. When this policy shall be fully carried out, it will leave the North and the South in the enjoyment of something like equal advantages. And when, from its broad extent, this Republic, like the Roman Empire, shall fall asunder of its own weight, the free States will stand redeemed from the foul contagion of slavery which now rests upon them.

The various false statements that have been put in circulation through the northern newspapers, in exaggeration of the power of the Dominicans and misrepresentation of the Haytiens, are happily refuted by the following article taken from the Boston Journal:

HAYTI.

Mr. SLEEGER.—Since the return of Mr. Hogan from his secret mission to St. Domingo a strong disposition has been manifested to learn the result of his researches.

The Washington correspondents of several northern journals, with a view of gratifying curiosity, have drawn largely upon what they understand to be the substance of his report. These communications have given an impression that a splendid arrangement for "mutual benefit" is nearly completed with the Eastern part of St. Domingo. One writer expresses surprise that Mr. Hogan should have found in that region a population of 190,000 including 130,000 whites.

His assertions are certainly natural, for the majority of these 130,000 are men in Buckram suits and Kendall green.

According to the census taken in 1825, the eastern division contained less than 65,000 all told; at this moment it may possibly number 80,000 including 5, or 6,000 whites.

Another writer, in alluding to the mission, luxuriates upon the idea of annexing the whole Island.

He considers it the most delightful country which the sun has shone upon since the garden of Eden went out of cultivation, and descants philosophically upon the 300 millions of pounds of coffee which we might wring out of the soil. But before we proceed to acknowledge the independence of the Dominicans, or to reckon the precise value of 300 millions pounds of coffee, perhaps it may be well to turn over a few pages of the checkered history of St. Domingo, and learn something of the relations which subsist between the parties.

Possibly nothing injurious may immediately grow out of this tampering with the enemies of a friendly foreign power; but that an effort will be made hereafter to carry out the views of the secret agent, there exists no doubt.

In the absence of a stronger arm, (which might, perhaps draw a "shining blade for Greece," but decline a cause not tinged with romance,) we dip our tea-spoon in Niagara, and proceed to notice briefly some of the peculiarities which mark this business, and a few of the calumnies and misrepresentations which have been circulated in relation to an unforgotten government, and a harmless and afflicted people.

In the first place there is no ground for the common opinion, that the Dominicans were originally annexed to the government of the French part—against their consent. It is not true that they were conquered, beaten down, trampled upon, and crushed, before they were united with the Haytiens; the very reverse of all this was the case, as we shall attempt to show.

In 1821, at the time of Christophe's death, Boyer was called to the Presidency by the united voices of the Haytiens. At that period the Spanish part of the Island was independent, but its situation was most precarious. The war between Spain and her revolted provinces in South America was at its height, and the Columbian privateers which thronged the Caribbean seas, were continually plundering the people along the shores of the Spanish part; moreover, there were many persons in that division of the Island who were inclined to favor a union with the patriots of South America—but by far the greater number opposed this suggestion. Such was the state of things at the commencement of Boyer's government. After maturely reflecting upon the difficulties by which they were surrounded, the feeble government of the Spanish part sought protection in a union with the Haytiens, and Boyer was formally solicited by them to grant his consent to

the annexation of the Eastern part to the Republic of Hayti. The request was complied with, and the Eastern portion became a part and parcel of that Republic, as much so as Massachusetts now is of this Union. Thus it appears that the Dominicans adopted the Haytian Government not only voluntarily but joyfully. Shortly after this, the French (with an overwhelming force in the harbor of Port au Prince) demanded an indemnity for the property sacrificed in the Revolution.—The people of the country had "supped full of horrors," and Boyer, to prevent further bloodshed and destruction of property, agreed to the payment of 150,000,000 of francs; the independence of Hayti was then acknowledged by France and other European powers.—A vigorous attempt was made to obtain a similar acknowledgment from the United States, but the interest of slaveholders prevailed against it, and nothing was effected.

About three years since, Herard was elected President of the Island. This was the signal, in the Spanish part, for a separation of the legitimate Government, and they declared themselves independent of it. It does not appear that this movement was caused by the election of Herard, or from a conviction that his course would be a bad one—for what his policy would be was not known. It proved, however, disastrous enough, although some of his first acts were consequent upon the rebellion, and not the cause of it; his impolitic course was the great cause of discontent. If it were so, it may be asked why Guerier and Pierrot, his successors and opposites in everything, have been unable to induce the revolution to return to their allegiance?

About two years since, agents were despatched by the Dominicans to our government, for aid of some sort—the application was coldly received by Mr. Upshur, which, considering the influence by which he was surrounded, was somewhat remarkable. After the death of Mr. Upshur the application was renewed, and the nullifiers of the Spanish part found a kindred spirit in Mr. Calhoun, the successor of Mr. Upshur. To Mr. Calhoun belongs the distinguished honor of sending a secret agent to a small discontented portion of another republic, to ascertain whether the dissolution of a union, contrary to the constitution of the country, and in opposition to nine-tenths of its inhabitants, was an act which this government ought to encourage, in order to prove that blacks are not competent to maintain their rights even in their own country; indeed, they are supposed to have any rights any where. To be sure, we are told of the advantages to be derived from a trade with the 80,000 Dominicans, provided we acknowledge their independence—but who believes this to have been an incentive to our Government in this movement? The commerce of our country has long had little of it;—had it been otherwise, millions of dollars might have been saved in our trade, by making the slight concession to the Haytian Government which was asked for during the administration of General Jackson. It is notorious that for the last twenty-four years, goods imported into Hayti in American vessels have been subject to and have actually paid an extra duty of ten per cent, beyond that paid by vessels of other nations. The interests of the country have been thus sacrificed to gratify the refined notions of our Southern brethren. "Aristocratic England" could acknowledge the independence of Hayti, and by so doing, compass an immense trade, which naturally belonged to us—but "Democratic America" had "a peculiar institution" to which the commerce of the country was made subservient. Does any one imagine the prospect of future business with eighty thousand Dominicans induced the secret mission? Why, an untrammelled trade with one million of Haytiens, under a regular government, has not been deemed worthy of the slightest consideration. But we are told that the Haytiens are cruel, bloody-thirsty and barbarous—Christophe is often held up as an evidence of the fact. It is true that the Black Chief was a great rascal—so was Napoleon, in about the same way; the former, however, merely sprinkled the avenue of his citadel with blood, to perpetuate his rule in his own country, whilst the latter waded through seas of slaughter to subjugate other nations. Napoleon was of course the most popular man, for it is a grand and philanthropic truth that

"One murder makes a villain—Millions, a hero."

The Haytiens universally hold in utter detestation the memory of the villain, whilst the refined French almost forget Heaven in the remembrance of the hero.

The successor of Christophe, as has been stated was Boyer, the first President of the Island. It does not suit those who consider a colored Republic an anomaly, to speak of his administration. The truth is that during his administration of twenty years, there was less taking of responsibility on the part of the Executive, less corruption among the officers, less plundering of the treasury, and a more hearty contempt for repudiation, than was seen in this country during the same period.

Although we cannot but feel that Slavery speaks to this Republic as prophetically as did the ghost of Caesar to the ill-starred Brutus, yet we allude to its existence amongst us, only incidentally, being well satisfied that a few demagogues, who rejoice in Slavery at home, and forge fetters for other lands, do not represent our Southern brethren any nearer than the rabid "one idea" Abolitionist does the people of New England.

Why, then, it may be asked has not the Island prospered in a greater degree. Why is not the French indemnity entirely paid? Let it be remembered that the country has suffered, in many ways, from its efforts to meet its obligation to the French honorably. They did not over estimate their ability, at the time the debt was contracted; but since that period, the produce of the Island has declined in value, at least two thirds. Moreover, the losses (both public and private) by fires in the principal towns, have been immense. Added to these, the earthquake of 1842 deluged and completely destroyed the Cape, and nearly every other town in the North. These calamities could not all have been avoided.—The President might, perhaps, have checked the decline in coffee throughout the world, and forbade the fires; but he could not veto the earthquake.

On the score of indolence, the Haytiens may be justly chargeable, but in no greater degree than the inhabitants of the other islands. We must not go within the tropics, amongst the children of the sun, to find the characteristics of the New Englander and the Scotchman. It is very true that the capabilities of Hayti have not been taxed to the utmost; the resources of such countries never are fully developed by voluntary labor. How much rice would the Carolinians "wring" from their swamps with their own hands?

As regards the other, and more important attribute of the people, in the interior, (who have been denounced as "blood-thirsty barbarians," it may safely be affirmed that the peasantry of the Island, particularly in the North, will compare favorably with the cultivators of any country, for mildness, hospitality, and freedom from vice. Their opportunities, however, for religious and moral teaching have been slender—circumstances have deprived them of these blessings except in a very limited degree.

Our missionaries have gladdened nearly every benighted spot.

"From Greenland's icy mountains
To India's coral strand."

But it is a melancholy fact that Hayti has been overlooked. A million people at our very door-stone have been permitted to grope in comparative darkness! How far this neglect is to be attributed to the contemptuous tone of our government towards these Islanders, may be inferred by those who are familiar with American missionaries.

In the present state of things, a manifest disposition on the part of the U. S. to aid the Dominicans would lead to difficulty; not only would the measure be considered by the world as anti-Republican, ungenerous and unjust, but on the miserable source of policy it would prove perplexing and dangerous in the extreme. It is well known that this French King entertains the best feelings toward Haytiens, and that the most liberal indulgence as to this payment of the indemnity has lately been granted by him, with the kindest expressions of good will. France will not allow us to tamper with her debtor with impunity; and by an ill-timed, impertinent interference with another government, destroy her chance for the recovery of her claim. A difference with the French, however, is less to be shunned than the foul dishonor which would attach itself to the act of robbing a Government, less powerful than our own, of the fairest portion of its territory.

B. C. O.

In addition to the above, a correspondent of the Tribune, writing from Mobile, states some further facts in exposition of this newly broached scheme of annexation, and of the fellow Hogan, who has been selected as one of the principal tools for its accomplishment.

The writer who is evidently a man of character and extensive intelligence—then goes on to state facts which are within his own knowledge, in refutation of the calumnies which Hogan, through a "creature" of his, writing over the signature of "W." had been publishing concerning the Haytiens.

"I have been in both countries—Hayti and Dominica, and in communication with the governments of both. Having no prescribed or interested views, I gathered very different opinions from those imbibed by this writer. On Dominican ground I might very easily have formed unfavorable opinions of Dominican government, but as it had barely emerged from the revolution of separation, I felt that any conclusions founded on appearances must involve some degree of injustice. Don Pedro Santana, an influential creole, had assumed the Presidency; Senor Bobadilla, the direction of affairs as principal Minister, while a Doctor Caminaro took upon himself the office of Commissioner to invoke the good graces of John Tyler & Co., in aid of the movement and its collateral objects. To the popular dissatisfaction in Hayti, which ended in the banishment of Reviere, Herard, Ingineac, and their friends, the Dominicans government owed even this imperfect organization, and to the exhaustion of resources produced by the causes, operation and consequences combined, of two important governmental revolutions within two or three years, it now owes its existence. Let me assure 'W.' that superiority of intellect, no-

The writer knows of but one missionary in Hayti from the U. S. He embarked with his wife in January last, in a small uncomfortable schooner, for Port au Prince. His name is William M. Jones. If it were not superfluous to allude to denominations, in view of a true "Soldier of the Cross," we would say this man hails from amongst the Baptists."

...or courage, had nothing to do in fixing
Dominica in her position as an independent
nation.

The Haitian soldier (I have compared
contemptible superior to the Dominican. I
them) (is why this should be so, for
key have pretty much the same materials
—but it certainly is the fact. It is possible
that a single regiment of Dominican Cre-
oles, if it could be organized and brought
into the field, would be superior to any
single regiment of Haitian negroes, but that is
mere speculation. I have seen but few white
officers in the ranks of the Dominican ar-
my, and the negroes of Haiti are superior to
the negroes of the Spanish side. I will
go further, and express my positive conviction
that the educated negroes of Haiti—
such as compose the upper classes of the
society of that Republic—are superior to the
educated whites of Dominica—such as com-
pose the upper classes of Dominican soci-
ety.

Engaged in a correspondence simultane-
ously with both governments, on some of
the nicest points of international law, I had
opportunities of comparing, in some extent,
the abilities of the statesmen of the two Re-
publics. The superiority of the Haitian, in
every particular was most obvious.

It has been the misfortune of Hispaniola,
since the revolution of her independence, not
to be able to distinguish between selfish
politicians and true patriots—but that is a
misfortune common to republics, and one
which we, of all people should be the last
to denounce as evincing unworthiness or un-
fitness for self-government. With all our
boasted intelligence and political perspicacy,
some of our mistakes in this particular
are too serious to justify the ridicule with
which they are treated.

"W's" remarks concerning the division,
products and population of the island are
calculated, if not designed, to mislead.—
When I was there—less than a year ago—
Dominica claimed only that part of the is-
land formerly in possession of the Spaniards,
Rio San Juan, and a north line from its head
waters, being, if I remember right, the pre-
scribed boundary. To the territory, west-
ward of this line, "W." alone, I presume,
with the Oregon example before his eyes,
prefers a claim on their account. The pro-
portion of the white to the black population,
as given by him, is in my opinion, a gross
error. The true numbers of each cannot ac-
curately be ascertained, but I think they are
nearly or quite equal. In this, as in many other
respects, our friend has been sadly misled, or
designedly misrepresents his facts.

Every falsehood to the disadvantage of the
Haitians, in common circulation amongst the
lowest classes of Dominican society has evi-
dently been seized and swallowed by him with
all the avidity of a starving scamp-gatherer.
These, I presume, are what he designates as
"anecdotes of history," in the early part of
his letter. In their digestion we have a de-
lectable character of Haitian society! It is
scandalously unjust. As far as I have seen,
the morals of the Haitians will not fall be-
low those of Portuguese, New Grenadians, or
Mexicans, and they are certainly far superior
to those of the negroes of Cuba.

I would ask "W." as he holds his picture
up, Are the institutions and restraints of mar-
riage, so sacredly regarded in every section
of our own country, as to render this product
of his imagination and credulity very shock-
ing to his nerves of conscience?

Was it expected by the "English fanatics,"
that the negroes of Hispaniola, would spring
at once from the lowest depths of ignorance
—from the slavery of centuries—into a per-
fect state of intellectual and political free-
dom? If they did, they were as unreasonable
in expectations as "W." is in his com-
plaints. Willforce contemplated no such
possibility. He thought that negroes, as
well as whites, required some degree of men-
tal culture to fit them for the duties of civiliza-
tion. Have the Haitians disappointed the
reasonable expectations of the philanthropists
of the age? Have they, indeed, from the day
of their revolution, to use the fancy lan-
guage of this new political economist, been
deteriorating from worse to worse?—
And what then must be the climax of evil
to which they have arrived? Have the Hai-
tians shown a fondness for blood since the
achievement of their independence? Have
they ever committed an act of piracy, or
outrage of any description upon the prop-
erty or citizens of any nation?

All these interrogatories can be answered
only in the negative, and I will assert, re-
gardless of the contradiction of unprincipled
emissaries, that the Haitians, individually, or
as a nation, will compare most favorably with
the people of any Republic on the American
continent, with the single exception of our
own. This assertion is not based on ex parte
intelligence, gathered at St. Mark's, or
Port-au-Prince, but on the continent, Mexico,
New Grenada, Ecuador, Peru, and Chili,
inclusive.

I wish I could pursue this subject but my
time will not permit me to do so at present.
I expect to visit the island again in the
course of a few weeks, and you may expect
to receive from me while there, facts of offi-
cial authenticity if not of official impress.—
When proof cannot be adduced, we must
rely upon assertions in proportion to their
probable credibility. Where both "W." and
myself are unknown, my word is worth
as much as his, and where Mr. Hogan and
myself are known, my word I think, is worth
much more than his. By this rule I com-
pute the value of Mr. H.'s endorsement of
"W's" declarations.

I cannot close without asking, what can
be the ultimate object of the movement
shadowed forth in this Herald communication?
Does Mr. Hogan bring proposals from
San Domingo to bring that island within our
"area of freedom"? If not, what can be the
meaning of the praises so lavishly bestowed
by this official upon its position, climate, fer-
tility, &c. including even its salubrity? Its
proximity to Cuba, and Porto Rico, to the
Spanish Main, and Vera Cruz—its advan-
tages as a "Naval Depot and Military Cen-
tre," &c. &c. are enumerated in terms to
justify the presumption, "that this paradise

is looked upon with peculiar yearn-
ing by our champions of patriotism and lib-
erty.

I have not time to read what I have writ-
ten, as the mail is ready to leave.
Very respectfully, yours,
C.

REPORT

Of the Select Committee, on the subject of re-
pealing the laws which make distinctions on
account of color, in the House, Jan. 9, 1846.

MR. HARVEY, from the select committee
to whom was referred sundry petitions for the
repeal of the black laws, made the following

REPORT.

The select committee, to whom were refer-
red the petitions of numerous citizens of O-
hio, praying for the repeal of all laws which
impose restrictions and disabilities on the col-
ored inhabitants of the State, and also that
part of the Governor's message which has re-
lation to the same subject, have, had the mat-
ter under consideration, and now report:

That they have endeavored to bestow upon
the subject that amount of reflection and in-
vestigation which its importance demands,
and a majority of the committee have come to
the conclusion that the request of the peti-
tioners should be granted, and the recom-
mendation of the Governor carried out, in the
repeal of the laws in question.

We deem it unnecessary to consume any
time in preliminary remarks, the committee
will therefore proceed directly to call the at-
tention of the House to those parts of the sta-
tutes sought to be repealed by your peti-
tioners, which operate with the greatest severity
on the colored inhabitants of the State.

By the act of Jan. 5, 1804, it is provided,
"that no black or mulatto person shall be per-
mitted to reside in this State, unless he or
she shall first produce a fair certificate from
some court within the United States, of his
or her actual freedom; which certificate shall
be attested by the clerk of said court, and the
seal thereof annexed thereto by said clerk."

The act of Jan. 25, 1807, provides, "that
no negro or mulatto person shall be per-
mitted to emigrate into, or settle within this
State, unless such negro or mulatto person
shall, within twenty days thereafter, enter
into bonds with two or more freehold sure-
ties, in the penal sum of five hundred dollars,
before the Clerk of the Court of Common
Pleas of the county in which such negro or
mulatto may wish to reside, conditioned for
the good behaviour of such person or persons,
and pay for their support in case they should
come to want. And in case any negro or
mulatto shall migrate into this State, and not
comply with the conditions of this act, it shall
be the duty of the overseers of the poor of
the township to remove, immediately, such
person, in the same manner as is required in
case of paupers."

Section 4, of the same act, provides, that
no black or mulatto person shall hereafter be
permitted to be sworn, or give evidence, in
any court of record, or elsewhere, in this
State, in any cause depending, or matter of
controversy, where either party to the same
is a white person; or in any prosecution which
shall be instituted in behalf of the State, ag-
ainst any white person.

Again: By the act for the support and regu-
lation of common schools, blacks and mu-
lattoes are excluded from the privileges of the
system, the door of the district school house
is closed against their scholars, and the privi-
lege is denied them of educating their chil-
dren out of the public fund.

The sections of the statutes above quoted,
contain, it is believed, the principal parts of
the laws which bear oppressively on the col-
ored population of our State.

The majority of the committee have come
to the conclusion that the laws in question
should be repealed. The reasons and argu-
ments in support of this opinion, they will
bring to the attention of the House under the
following divisions:

1st. These laws are inconsistent with the
provisions and spirit of the constitution, as
well as unjust in principle.

2d. They are opposed to the dictates of a
sound and enlightened public policy.

In order to a right apprehension of the spir-
it and provisions of the constitution of our
State, we must go back to those organic laws
and ordinances of the general government of
our country, on which this constitution is
founded.

By the articles of confederation of the U-
nited States, adopted July 9, 1773, it is de-
clared, "that the free inhabitants of each of
these States shall be entitled to all privileges
and immunities of free citizens in the several
States.

By the ordinance for the government of the
territory northwest of the river Ohio, passed
in Congress, July 13, 1787, it is provided
that for every five hundred free male inhabi-
tants there shall be one representative in the
General Assembly.

The territorial government passed an act
December 6, 1799, entitled, an act to ascer-
tain the number of free male inhabitants of
the age of twenty-one years, and regulate the
election of representatives for the same.—
This act provides for taking the number of
free male inhabitants; and the 12th section,
defining the qualifications of electors, speaks
of every free male inhabitant. In the several
organic laws and legislative enactments,
no allusion whatever is made to color; every
free inhabitant is designated, without any
distinction at all of that kind. Now, under
these laws, what were the rights of the blacks?
Most clearly they were precisely the same
with those of the whites. The terms free in-
habitant—free male inhabitant, certainly in-
clude all within the bounds of the territory;
these are words of most general signification,
and the rule of construction is, that the words
are to be taken in their most general and com-
mon acceptation.

From this examination it appears, that pre-
vious to the adoption of the constitution of
the State, blacks and mulattoes within the
territory enjoyed all civil privileges and im-
munities in common with the whites. They
were sworn and gave evidence in courts of
justice, they were enumerated with the other
citizens for representation, they even had
the right of suffrage.

We will now proceed to show the manner

in which the rights of the colored people were
treated, in the convention which formed the
constitution of the State of Ohio, and the civil
franchises of which they were deprived un-
der that constitution. This is the more ne-
cessary, because it is sometimes said that
those who framed the constitution did not
contemplate the blacks, or take them into ac-
count as a part of the people, and that there
is no direct allusion to them in that instru-
ment.

The convention assembled at the town of
Chillicothe, in the county of Ross, on the first
Monday of November, 1812, to form a con-
stitution for the State of Ohio. On the 27th
page of their journal it is recorded, (the 4th
article of the constitution, designating the
qualifications of electors being under consid-
eration,) "that a motion was then made fur-
ther to amend the said article by striking out,
after the word all, in the first line of the first
section, the word white," which would ex-
tend the right of suffrage to all the male in-
habitants of the State. This amendment was
rejected by a vote of 19 to 11. On the 28th
page we find, "another motion was then
made further to amend said section, by add-
ing to the end of the section, a proviso, in the
words following—Provided, that all male ne-
groes and mulattoes now residing in this ter-
ritory, shall be entitled to the right of suf-
frage, if they shall, within — months—
make a record of their citizenship." This
was carried in the affirmative, by a vote of 19
to 15.

After this, a motion was made to secure the
same right to their male descendants, and
lost by a vote of 17 to 16.

Page 29. The seventh article being un-
der consideration, a motion was made fur-
ther to amend said article, by adding a new
section as the sixth section, in the words
following:—"No negro or mulatto shall ever
be eligible to any office, civil or military, or
give his oath in any court of justice against a
white person, be subject to do military duty,
or pay a poll tax in this State." This
amendment was at first adopted, by a vote of
19 to 16. But four days after, it was strik-
en out, by a vote of 17 to 16.

Page 31. A motion was made to strike
out the proviso added to the first section of
the fourth article, extending the right of suf-
frage to all male negroes and mulattoes now
residing in the territory. On this question
the convention was equally divided, and it
prevailed only by the casting vote of the
President. These quotations from the jour-
nal of the convention, prove that the members
of that body were not unmindful of the col-
ored inhabitants of the territory, that they
were fully aware of the existence of that class
of the population, and that the consideration
of the rights of the blacks held a prominent
place in their deliberations. And as the re-
sult of their deliberations, it appears they saw
fit, under the constitution, to deprive the
blacks of the right to vote at elections, and
to exclude them from the enumeration in
making out the representative population. In
all other respects it evidently was the inten-
tion of the framers of the constitution to leave
the colored inhabitants of the State in the
full possession and enjoyment of the same
rights with the whites. But how do our laws
accord with the provisions of the Constitu-
tion?

The voice of the constitution proclaims,
"All men are born equally free and independ-
ent, and have certain natural, inherent, and
inalienable rights; amongst which are the en-
joying and defending life and liberty, acquir-
ing, possessing and protecting property, and
pursuing and obtaining happiness and safety."
But your law meets the colored man at the
threshold of our State and says to him, you
cannot come in here without "first producing
a fair certificate, from some court of record, of
your actual freedom." Can there be a more
odious inconsistency than this? Certainly
this is one blow to the doctrine of slavery which
is entirely superfluous, which we are under
no obligation to make, by any existing com-
pact or compromise. Most surely, a free
State, promulgating such liberal and glorious
principles, is bound to consider every man,
whose foot touches her soil, as free, until
proof is made to the contrary.

Again: The constitution declares, "That
all courts shall be open, and every person, for
any injury done him in his lands, goods, per-
son or reputation, shall have remedy by due
course of law, and right and justice adminis-
tered without denial or delay." Is it pos-
sible for language to be broader and more un-
restricted than this? Every person, not the
white man or the black man alone, but every
person may redress his injuries by due course
of law. How is it possible to reconcile this
with the law which forbids any colored per-
son to give evidence in any cause in which
a white person is concerned? How can the
colored man have remedy by due course of
law, and right and justice administered with-
out denial, when his witnesses, although of
good character, are excluded? When his op-
ponent, because he is white, is allowed to
testify to his book account, while he is not
permitted to swear to his own. How can he
protect his property, when the white man
may rob him in open day, in the presence of
his family and friends, and yet he be unable
to prove the outrage, because his witnesses
are of another color.

Again: The constitution provides, "that all
schools, which are supported, in whole or in
part, by revenues arising from donations made
by the United States, shall be open to schol-
ars and teachers of every grade, without any
distinction or preference whatever contrary
to the intent for which such donations were
made." Now, what was the intent for which
these donations were made? Let the law of
Congress determine. Land laws of the U-
nited States, page 201, section 7, provides,
"That the section, No. 16, in every town-
ship, and when such section has been sold,
granted or disposed of, other lands equivalent
thereto, shall be granted to the inhabitants of
such township for the use of schools." Here
is no distinction of white or black, one class
has just the same right as the other. Under
these provisions of the law of the United
States, and of our own constitution, what right
or what authority had the Legislature to go
on and enact laws establishing schools for
white children and youth, while those of
a darker hue were excluded? If we should

propose to make the law the other way, that
no white children should be educated out of
the public fund, that the doors of the district
school should be open only to children of col-
or, the numerous exponents of the constitu-
tion, in this House, would all start up in al-
arm, they would all open their mouths at
once to pronounce such a law unconstitutional
and void. And yet, would not the Legisla-
ture have the same right to enact such a law
in the one case as well as in the other?

In view of the utter inconsistency of the
laws in question, with the provisions and
spirit of the constitution, it is to us a matter
of wonder and astonishment, that any law-
makers, professing to be governed by the
principles of that instrument, could ever give
their sanction to the enactment of such laws.
But there is another thing equally wonderful
and amazing, and that is, that men should
now be found in our legislative body, obsti-
nately bent in persevering in the support of
such laws, and refusing to lend their aid in
their repeal.

The committee are irresistibly brought to
the conclusion, that the laws under discus-
sion are contrary to the letter and spirit of the
constitution, and should therefore be repe-
aled without delay.

We shall now consider the subject under
our second proposition, that the laws in ques-
tion are opposed to a sound and enlightened
public policy.

It is always a bad policy in any govern-
ment to enact, and continue in force, an un-
just law and peculiarly so in a government
like our own, where, to insure regard and ef-
ficiency to our laws, we are wholly depen-
dent on the moral sense and power of the peo-
ple. Whatever support men may give to
such laws for the time being, from interest-
ed or mercenary motives, the government which
enacts them is sure to fall into contempt
with the people at large, and in the eyes of
the world. And there is no disguising the
fact, that the existence of the black laws on
the statute book of our State, is disgracing
the government in the eyes of our citizens,
and weakening the authority of all our legis-
lation. And who is benefitted by such mea-
sures? Does the white portion of our com-
munity derive any advantages from denying
to the blacks a participation in those privi-
leges secured by our organic laws, to every
inhabitant of the State. We know not. Cas-
es are of frequent occurrence in which we
need the aid of colored persons as witnesses,
in deciding controversies between one white
man and another, and in bringing white off-
enders against the State to justice.

The least degree of reflection must con-
vince every one that the ends of justice must
often fail of being accomplished, unless every
person is allowed to give evidence, in any
court, who is capable of understanding the na-
ture and obligation of an oath, and who has
honesty enough to tell the truth, let the
tincture of his skin be what it will.

We do not find recorded in history a single
instance where evils have resulted to any com-
munity, by reason of extending to all its
people equality of political privilege. It re-
quires no labored argument to show that the
education, and the consequent elevation of
the colored people of our State, will increase
the whole amount of intelligence, and ex-
tend more widely the moral influence of the
people.

But it is objected, "that the children of the
two races cannot be educated together in the
same school, that they will not stand in the
same classes, nor associate in the study of
the same lessons." We reply, that all this
has been done in other States, and amongst
people quite as refined and intelligent as our
own, and we hear of no evils arising there-
from. We deem all such prejudices unrea-
sonable, and therefore trust they would not
be of long continuance, but while they exist
they can be no excuse for injustice.

Admitting that this kind of prejudice is
now so inveterate in some parts of our State,
that white and colored children could not be
associated in the same school, still this is no
good reason why we should deprive the lat-
ter of their just right in the public fund.—
Some other arrangement might be made, by
which injustice might be avoided. And it
is believed the provisions of our school law,
as it now stands, would afford an adequate
remedy for this difficulty. The directors of
each school district are authorized to estab-
lish such number of schools, and employ
such teachers, and to divide off the scholars,
assigning each number and grade to each
teacher as they may think proper.

But we are met with another objection, "It
is said to be in vain to attempt to elevate
the moral and intellectual condition of the
colored race"—"that the blacks have a great
share of depravity"—"that they are more
addicted to vice"—"that the records of crime
show a frightful disproportion in the number
of black and white offenders." Admit this
assertion to be true, and does it not afford
the strongest evidence that our whole system
of treatment towards that race is wrong, and
attended with the worst effects, and that it
is high time to change the whole course of
our policy in relation to them?

What evidence have we that the negro
race is worse by nature than any other por-
tion of the human family? On the contrary,
we have the testimony of every intelligent
traveller who has visited them in their native
wilds of Africa, that this race is the most
mild and inoffensive of all the uncivilized
tribes on the face of the earth. What other
portion of the human family, with the same
kind of treatment, oppressed and down-trod-
den, denied the right and privileges of men,
as the negroes have been in this country,
would have made improvements in knowl-
edge or virtue than they? Like the tyrant
of Egypt, we have been requiring bricks
without straw. No man has any right to say
it is in vain to attempt to elevate the con-
dition of the blacks, so long as we refuse them
a participation in those facilities and means
of moral and intellectual improvement which
are so much the pride and boast of our State.
Let us give the experiment a fair trial, and
if it fails, then, and not till then, will we
admit that the negro is incapable of improve-
ment.

Again: It is objected, "that the repeal of
the laws in question would make this State
the general rendezvous of the African race

in the United States. That the free blacks
and worn out slaves would be poured in upon
us in such numbers as to exhaust the chari-
ties of our people."

To this we reply, that there is no evi-
dence at all that all our black laws have ever
kept one negro out of the State. Notwith-
standing these barriers our black population
is steadily on the increase.

Pennsylvania with no such laws, and with
a location equally favorable for the influx of
refugees from the slaveholding States, does
not increase her black population so fast as
Ohio.

We have now laws to protect ourselves
from the influx of foreign paupers and if it
is necessary to strengthen that protection, the
same law which keeps the white pauper out
of the State, will serve to keep the black pau-
per out too, and it is not needful on that ac-
count to make any invidious distinction of
color.

In conclusion, the majority of the com-
mittee would express a decided opinion that
there is no cause, founded in reason or jus-
tice, for the continuance of the black laws
on our statute book, and believe them to be
unconstitutional and contrary to sound pub-
lic policy, we therefore report a bill for their
repeal.

DAVID HARVEY,
BENJAMIN SUMMERS,
NATHAN P. JOHNSON.

COMMUNICATIONS

Friends Editors:

In my last I omitted some
comments on the answers of J. Barnaby to
my interrogatories. I wish to refer to a few
of them hastily. By my third and fourth
questions I designed to learn whether my
friend did not perceive that the formation of
a religious society, or a society for the ad-
vancement of general truth, and the destruc-
tion of every evil, was as imperatively the
duty of the christian or philanthropist, as is that
of establishing temperance and anti-slavery
societies. This conclusion he seems to ad-
mit, and his good sense would forbid that he
should deny it. He refers the reader to a
"small" society formed some months since
in Salem with which he is connected, as one
which, taking his answer in connection with
the queries, he regards as occupying the place
of a religious or general reform society. It
either does or does not profess to occupy that
ground. If it does not, then does J. B. con-
tent himself to act contrary to what he ad-
mits in his answer to the first question to
be right and best. And if it does profess
to be such, it may be safely said to be more
delinquent than the society of Friends in put-
ting forth the necessary means for promoting
its several objects. My friend does not ap-
pear to excuse a meeting of Friends on ac-
count of its smallness, for omitting to me-
morialize Congress and the State Legislature,
and addressing the public, on the subjects of
slavery, war, &c. &c. Yet the same ap-
pears, as yet, to be in ignorance as to any
thing which that association has ever done
in this, or any other way. What may have
transpired at its meetings "in the quiet" is
not perhaps known by one fourth of the peo-
ple of the village in which it exists. Won-
der it has not been disowned by all its mem-
bers for failing to carry out its principles.—
Nevertheless I am favorable to a society even
striving to live up to its professions and I
doubt not this one is doing so.

J. B.'s answer to the latter part of my 4th
question shows, that he, like most of the rest
of the members (of whom he complains) have
not, in time past, done their duty in endeavor-
ing to bring the body to some action upon
important questions. No society, whose mem-
bers do no more than he did while a mem-
ber of Friends to promote the reforms, will
take a single step in such a work.

His answer to my 9th interrogation is in
effect an admission that the O. A. S. So-
ciety, holds in good fellowship the man who
riots upon the fruits of the unpaid toil of the
slave, who performs that part of the slave-
holding operation which is most essential to
its existence. He may purchase ten slaves
and hire a man in Mississippi to whip them
for him, and if the title, legally considered,
be vested in the Mississippi planter, he may
have all the profits—may be "the power be-
hind the throne greater than the throne itself,"
yet he will be recognized by that society as
a consistent member—an anti-slavery man.

To fellowship such men does not, in the es-
timation of my friend, make the society pro-
slavery. Now it is said by S. S. Foster and
other A. S. men that we may properly recog-
nize men as co-workers in any reform if they
be sound on the point. If it does not render a
person unsound upon the anti-slavery ques-
tion, to be doing their full share to sustain its
main prop, when no process of reasoning
scarcely, is necessary to make the fact ob-
vious, and if a society which disclaims "all
connection" with slavery justifies such things,
if such a society be strictly anti-slavery, how
much pro-slavery should pertain to a society
which tolerates a member who votes for a
slaveholder believing that he would be meas-
urably responsible for a worse state of things
which his reason teaches him would be the
result of the success of the opposing candi-
date? Friend Barnaby would have that man

branded with the stigma of proslavery, who should have voted for C. M. Clay for the Ky. Legislature, the day before he emancipated his slaves, though his competitor was a pledged advocate of perpetual slavery! I introduce these comparisons to show the position of J. B. to be untenable.

In my last I endeavored to place in a proper light the case of the disownment of I. T. Hopper &c. My friend in answering the 12th query, says Friends enjoin upon their members the violation of principles of moral right! The disownment of those Friends are cited as *proof*. My idea of his logic would have induced me to expect better reasoning from him, than that by which he has come to this conclusion. J. Barnaby's disownment of the society and his answer to this interrogatory, imply that he cannot remain a member of Salem monthly meeting of Friends, without being compelled to violate a principle of moral right. He either does or does not believe this to be true; if he does not believe it, how can he take the course he has, and advise others to adopt the same; if he believes it to be true, does it not behoove him to point out the act of immorality which I, as a member, am compelled to perpetuate by virtue of my connection with the society?

In any remarks I have made endeavoring to show the impolicy of counterism, I have not, nor is it consistent with my idea of duty to condemn such a course or impugn the motives of those whose error I am endeavoring to expose. I admit it to be their duty to endeavor to convince me of error as much as it is mine to try to convince them. I do not believe we have a moral right to denounce any instrumentality of good, whether it appear to us to subvert that purpose or not; it is enough to know that good was the object of its formation and the design of its continuance—when we descend to do so, we by that very act invite the same kind of opposition against ourselves.

Counterism, it appears to me, is of all others the most feeble instrumentality for the promotion of moral reform. It is nothing less than flinging aside the *leer* because the sectarian uses it, and taking hold with the *hands* to heave a ponderous rock.

If members of a society believe it incompetent to effect any good, and cannot see that they have a great duty to perform in that body, why not recognize the truth of the motto "in the multitude of counsel there is safety" and call a convention to consider the subject of recognition, or reform?

The conclusion arrived at by a few individuals, that because men in organized bodies have done wrong, all organizations are therefore in themselves wrong, needs no notice till the reason at least, can be produced in favor of it.

The proposition of my friend "E. H." in your last No. but one, meets my approbation. I shall assist in getting up such a "convention of Friends" and had suggested it before. I do not agree as to the time. Four months from this time would, in my opinion, be as early as would be advisable. Time should be given for general notice and correspondence among those interested. Let a consultation be held among Friends of every faith upon this important subject. Such a convention can do no harm, and I trust the proposition of my friend will meet with a general response. And if I may be permitted to wander a little further from the *main question*, I would suggest whether "E. H." has not been unfortunate in the selection of his terms, when he speaks of the "general concession" that Friends are a pro-slavery body &c.

B. B. DAVIS.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

COLUMBUS, TUES. 11th, 1846.

FRIENDS EDITORS:

I have delayed a few days the duty of sending you some intelligence as to what is transacting here. One apology I have to offer for this is, that there is rather a dearth of Anti-Slavery news here at present. It requires a peep behind the curtain of political maneuvering, to be able to obtain any information upon the very delicate subject of slavery, or even of the rights of the colored people. I was scarcely aware of the timidity of the Representatives of a free State, upon the question of the rights of the people of such a State, as I find to exist here. It is a poor place in a legislative body to attempt to accomplish anything by appeals to the *scene of right* in the members. You may get their consent to do their duty, but you must get the consent of their Constituents before such action can be expected of them. It is said however that men would rather be called knaves than fools. So they will bear it well to tell them they are violating a plain principle of moral right—but they can generally be reached by placing before them their palpable violations of the Constitution, which they are sworn to support, when they vote to sustain the present black laws.

The report of the select committee in the House is a very good one, and fairly exposes the awkwardness of the position of any mem-

ber who will oppose the bill to repeal these laws. There are three Friends here of Indiana (orthodox) Yearly Meeting, with a memorial from that meeting for the repeal of the black laws, and one against capital punishment.

Eckley, of the Senate, on behalf of a select committee reported three bills to day for the repeal of the Black laws, the object of dividing the subject as stated by Eckley in his verbal report was, that Senators who did not wish to vote against the whole, but would desire to vote for a part of the object, could be accommodated.

I was informed by Eckley that owing to the ill health of his family he would probably go home, and that the Senate would probably delay action upon it till his return.

A bill has recently passed the Legislature, for the suppression of gambling. This measure appears to owe its origin to the labors of Green the reformed gambler, who has spent some weeks here lecturing and operating upon the public mind, upon this growing and highly pernicious vice. The circumstance is one of the more interest as it is another exemplification of the almost omnipotent power of moral suasion. This individual—Green—is an illiterate man, is quite below mediocrity in intellectual ability. He has nothing to commend him but honesty and sincerity of purpose, and the evidence of this disposition is borne upon every word. His method of operating, has generally been by private interview, and 600 citizens of Columbus, are said to have called and conversed with him. He had a general interview with the members of the Legislature, and the passage of this bill by a very large majority of both branches is the result.

At the close of a very large temperance meeting held in the Methodist Church last evening, Tipton a member of the House from Guernsey on behalf of the ladies of Columbus, presented to Green a splendid Bible, with the inscription upon its golden hasp "presented to Green the reformed gambler by the ladies of Columbus." There is an evident impetus given to the Anti-Gambling reform ball, and it is thought it may be properly hitched to the temperance car, that both being kindred reforms, may move on together.

Gambling, licentiousness, and intemperance are vices, which are making fearful inroads upon the virtue of our people. The progress of the temperance movement is much more tardy in our cities where intemperance is fostered by a base toleration of gambling, debauchery, and lewdness, than in smaller towns.

We shall have the Temperance and Anti-Slavery question discussed here before many days.

The debates in the House have for the present week been confined to local matters generally, but they nearly all seem to involve some *party principles*. Party capital appears to be upmost at all times in the minds of many.

Respectfully,
B. B. D.

ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE

SALEM, JANUARY 22, 1846.

"I love agitation when there is cause for it—the alarm bell which startles the inhabitants of a city, saves them from being burned in their beds."—Edmund Burke.

Persons having business connected with the paper, will please call on James Barnaby, corner of Main and Chestnut sts.

For list of Agents see fourth page.

Our thanks are due Chas. H. Lewis, Clerk of the House, for public documents.

A SUGGESTION.

Six months have elapsed since the commencement of our paper. Its success so far has been beyond our most sanguine expectations. The interest manifested by the friends of humanity in our little sheet, and the assistance which they have tendered it, inspire us with a confidence that ere long, the Bugle will be established upon a permanent basis. We are determined to do every thing in our power to publish a paper which shall be worthy of the sympathy and support of its friends, and of the high moral principles which it professes to advocate.

We have made arrangements with the present Editors to continue the editorial charge of the paper for a year, at least, to come.

We believe—and many of our subscribers and friends agree with us in this—that the Bugle should be enlarged; and it is of this subject of which we wish to speak. We have now a little rising eight hundred subscribers, and the list still increasing. This number though it speaks well for the success of our paper is not sufficient to warrant us in enlarging it. We make therefore the following announcement to the friends of our paper.

Whenever our subscription list is increased to twelve hundred, we will feel ourselves justified in enlarging the Bugle so that it will contain an additional amount of reading matter equal to nearly seven of its present columns.

Will our friends help us to obtain these additional subscribers? If so, in less than three months we will be ready to make the change. It is needless to point out the many advantages which would be gained, by the enlargement, and more general circulation of the paper, for every friend of the slave will see these advantages at a glance.

We ask again then, of our friends, will you help us? Each of our subscribers, it seems to us, can obtain at least one new one. Does any one doubt this? If so, let him make the effort, and we venture to predict, that he will succeed; and also, that he will not regret the pains he may take in this way, to aid in the dissemination of anti-slavery facts and principles.

We will give information from time to time of the increase of our subscription list.

On behalf of the Publishing Committee,
JAMES BARNABY, Jr.
Gen. Agent.

HAYTI.

The state of affairs in this country is acquiring increasing interest in the eyes of the American people, and a crisis is evidently fast approaching. Various means are resorted to by designing men in order to disparage the Haytian government, and enlist the sympathies of this nation in behalf of the Dominican, or Spanish portion of the population of this Island. Such epithets as "the black and bloody Republic," are found to be words of power against the Haytiens, when used by those who know how strong and deep are the prejudices of our countrymen against a colored skin. Nor is this the first time that that people have been made to know the intensity of this feeling. Ever since their existence as a separate nation, we as a people, have treated them in a most shameful and contemptuous manner.

St. Domingo is one of the most fertile, as well as the most healthy of the West India Islands, and is among the most important countries in a commercial point of view with which the United States is connected. Had this government been willing to follow the example of France and other nations, and acknowledge its independence, we should have been admitted to privileges which would have secured to us far greater advantages than those we now enjoy. But the hatred of this nation for the black man, is even stronger than the trader's thirst for gold; and his love for a republican form of government less enduring than its aversion to a colored skin. Could the acknowledgement of Haytian independence be made without subjecting this government to the necessity of receiving a "nigger ambassador," its independence would doubtless have long since been acknowledged; but to recognize as a minister plenipotentiary, one whose complexion was the same degraded hue as that worn by American slaves, was an exhibition of democratic principle for which the people of this country were wholly unprepared. That the government of Hayti was republican no one doubted, that it was independent France herself admitted; yet to acknowledge it as such would operate injuriously upon the "peculiar institution" of our land, whose supporters could not endure the idea that, "the black and bloody republic" of the West Indies should be greeted as a sister nation by their *white* and bloody republic.

Considering the degraded condition from which the Haytiens emerged, the difficulties they had to contend with in the very outset of their career, and the disadvantages under which they have ever labored, we think they have done quite as well as could reasonably be expected. The history of their existence as a nation has shown them to be quite as worthy of respect as that republic which first plundered the rightful possessors of their land, and then hunted them down with imported blood-hounds; which steals men to till the plantations of her people, and entire provinces to divide into plantations. It would indeed be strange if a people that had been held in slavery, had been deprived of the advantages of intellectual and moral instruction, should, the instant their shackles were broken, stand forth as men of cultivated intellect and clear moral perceptions. The school in which they were educated was not one of the most elevating character, yet we are far from believing all that is said of their mental and moral inferiority.

Recent developments will force every candid and observing mind to the conclusion that this government is playing a deep laid game with Hayti, designing to effect by fraud what the armies of France were unable to effect by force—the re-subjugation of that Island. The political changes which have taken place in St. Domingo within the last few years, originated mainly in the mal-administration of government by those selfish and designing men, who, like many of their white

compere had obtained power by cunning and intrigue. This state of things afforded an opportunity to a portion of the people—not more than one sixth as we are credibly informed—to institute another government, bearing the name of Dominican, and which is under the control of the white inhabitants of the Island. Although the American government has for many years persisted in its refusal to acknowledge the independence of the Haytiens, now that a portion of them have revolted, and under *white* leaders attempted to establish another government, it is anxiously watching the progress of the revolution, and as we have reason to believe, secretly encouraging the malcontents with the prospect of aid from the United States. Indeed this measure is openly talked of by the people; 5000 American soldiers, it is said, would enable the Dominicans to extend their rule over the entire Island, and the absorption of that territory by the United States is looked forward to with as much, or more confidence, than was the acquisition of Texas ten years since. Hordes of adventurers may flock to the Dominican standard, nor will this government pretend to restrain them, for she has no treaties with Hayti which require her to seem to disapprove of it, as was the case with Mexico and the Texan marauders.

About a year since this government sent out a Mr. Hogan on a secret mission to St. Domingo; what devilry he has been guilty of may perhaps never be known, the object of his appointment is said to be an examination into the probability of the Dominicans to maintain their independence—the character of the contending parties—the resources of the island &c. &c. He thinks it has many advantages as a "Naval Depot, and Military Centre," which advantages could not of course be rendered available to this government without its annexation. Many of the French Slave holders after they were foiled in their attempt to re-enslave the liberated Haytien, and were compelled to fly the island, sought shelter in this country. A few of them are yet living. The survivors, together with many of the descendants of those who have died, would no doubt be glad to re-establish in Hayti the system of slavery, and can unquestionably obtain sufficient aid from the United States to enable them to do so; and we may yet see the chains of Haytian slavery which were stricken off by the republicans of France, refastened by the hands of American democrats.

This government has cast its covetous eyes upon that Island. Its salubrious climate, its fertile soil, its valuable productions, its commodious harbors, and its desirable position, it regards but as so many invitations to its cupidity. In vain may we appeal to her honor, a nation so covered with infamy knows not the meaning of the word. Her sense of right is so perverted that in the name of justice she commits the greatest outrages. With her "extending the area of freedom" means the perpetuating of slavery. Emboldened as she is by the successful robbery of Mexico, it would not be strange if she should attempt to take from the Haytiens their Island—home, and under pretence of advancing the cause of civilization and religion, plant the standard of her democratic institutions in the territory of the emancipated blacks of St. Domingo.

We would call the particular attention of our readers to the proposition of the Publishing Committee for enlarging the paper.—What say, friends, shall the Bugle contain nearly one third more reading matter for the same price? If you desire it, then exert yourselves to increase our subscription list to twelve hundred and the enlargement shall soon be made.

OREGON.

A large portion of our people feared that we should be plunged into a war with Great Britain in consequence of our disagreement with that government in relation to the Oregon question, but the position taken by the great Nullifier, and a portion of the democratic party, have dissipated these fears. John C. Calhoun, much to the surprise of both friends and enemies, assumed the character of Great Pacificator, and placed himself in the breach between this country and England; for he well knew that although it might answer to bully Mexico when the South wished for Texas, it would be fatal to the interests of the "peculiar institution" to war with Great Britain for the sake of adding Oregon to the North. This gave confidence to the friends of peace, but they were soon startled by the unlooked-for course pursued by John Quincy Adams, Joshua R. Giddings, and others whom they had counted upon as opposed to war. We give Giddings' speech this week, and although Adams' is not so directly anti-slavery in its character, yet both speakers seem determined to do what they can to push the South to extremities, and it may be, compel the abolition of slavery as a measure of self-preservation, or overthrow the system by the exercise of the "war power,"

by the agency of which, Adams contends that Congress may constitutionally force the slaveholder to emancipate. We do not however apprehend a war with England so long as slavery exists. The negroes and the cotton of the South are more than a match for her chivalry and patriotism, and unless she demands a rupture we need fear none.

IGNORANCE.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Herald thus concludes his communication.

"Where slavery has existed as a national institution, history records but two modes for its abolition. One is by the peaceful and peaceful operation of the civil law, as in the case of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, the British West Indies, &c., and the other is exemplified in the appalling St. Domingo tragedy. It will be effected either by law or by blood. Let the people choose which."

We know not whether the writer, Joseph H. Cope, calls himself an abolitionist; if he does, he displays a degree of ignorance in relation to the history of St. Domingo which is almost unpardonable. We were surprised that Dr. Bailey should publish the above without note or comment; and that too at a time when pro-slavery is endeavoring to make capital out of every thing which can be tortured into aught that is disparaging to the Haytian people. Every abolitionist ought to know that "the appalling St. Domingo tragedy" was not the means by which slavery was abolished in that Island, but was the natural result of an attempt to re-enslave a franchised people. The abolition of slavery in St. Domingo was effected without tumult and without bloodshed. It was an act of self preservation on the part of the French, and it was not until years afterwards, when Bonaparte attempted to reduce them again to slavery that the island became a scene of desolation and blood. The dissolution of the American Union would induce the planters of the South to act as did the planters of St. Domingo, and the boon of freedom would doubtless be received in a like manner. And if after the emancipation of their bondmen, they were to attempt to re-enslave them, impartial history would doubtless record the appalling tragedy of the South, side by side with the "appalling St. Domingo tragedy."

CANDID.

The editor of the Pittsburgh "Spirit of Liberty," in his notice of the meetings of Stephen S. and Abby Kelley Foster at that place, says:

"Although they have so far, directed nearly all their artillery against our 'Liberty party,' we believe that they have done good anti-slavery work here."

We have no doubt of the fact, for it is good anti-slavery work to show that slavery, that moral evil, cannot be overthrown by the political remedy proposed by Liberty party, and that that party must necessarily occupy a pro-slavery position so long as it continues to act under the present Constitution. It is an anti-slavery work to try to bring out of its ranks all who really love the cause of the slave, and point them to a way in which they can bear a more consistent and effectual testimony against the system they desire to overthrow.

We much admire the Editor's candor.

In another column will be found the report of the select committee to which was referred the memorials for the repeal of the Black Laws. No definite action has yet been taken upon it.

Ruth Cope, of Georgetown, Harrison county, O. and H. Vashon, of Pittsburgh, Pa., are appointed agents for the Bugle.

We shall endeavor to find place in next week's paper for P. Pixley's communication.

The receipts of the Boston F. were three thousand seven hundred dollars.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING.

Benj. S. and J. Elizabeth Jones will hold meetings at Phillip's meeting House, a few miles south of Salem, on Friday evening, and on Saturday afternoon and evening, the 30th and 31st inst. The afternoon meeting to commence at 1 o'clock.

A friend has requested us to say that M. H. Urquhart will lecture at the following places.

Saturday 21st at Hanover 2 o'clock and evening.
Monday 26th, at Alexandria, evening.
Tuesday 27th, at North Georgetown, evening.
Wednesday, 28th, at Westville, 2 o'clock and evening.
Thursday 29th at Benton, evening.
Friday 30th, at Berlin, Trumbull co., evening.
Saturday 31st, at Cambell's school house, evening.
Monday, Feb. 2, at Salem, evening.
Tuesday, the 3rd, at New Albany, evening.
Wednesday 4th, at Greenville, evening.
Thursday 5th, at Lima, evening.
Friday 6th, at Petersburg, evening.
Saturday 7, at Columbians at 2 o'clock, and evening.

POETRY.

NOBLE SENTIMENTS.

The following stanzas are from the Dublin Nation. The gift of Poetry is never better employed than in the expression of noble sentiments like those embodied in these stanzas. Americans especially live too much by sight, too little by faith. They burn for immediate success, and pine, when obliged to wait long. He who has not learned that patient waiting and inflexible endurance are among the chief virtues needed in the prosecution of an unpopular reform, is not qualified to be a reformer.

OUR FAITH.

The slave may sicken of his toil,
And at his task repine—
The manly arm will dig the soil
Until it reach the mine;
No toil will make the brave man quail,
No time his patience try.
And if he use the word "to fail,"
He only means—"to die."

What is a year in work like ours?
The proudest ever planned—
To stave oppression's withering powers,
And free our native land!
Oh! many a year we bravely past,
And many a life well lost,
If blessings such as these, at last,
Were purchased at their cost!

The seed that yields our daily bread
Not for a year we reap,
But when the goodly grain we spread,
We hold the labor cheap—
Yet ere the winter's snow appears,
Must other seeds be sown,
For man consumes the golden ears
As quickly as they're grown.

Not so the harvest Freedom yields,
'Twill last for ages long,
If those who till her glorious fields,
Be steadfast, brave and strong;
Shall we, then, hopelessly complain,
Because its ripening is slow,
When thousands die before the grain
Is ripened, which they sow!

THE MOONBEAM.

Written for the Boston Traveller.

BY A CONVICT IN THE STATE PRISON AT CHARLESTON.

One night as I lay on my pallet of straw,
And gazed through my dungeon's dark gloom,
Methought as I gazed some fair vision I saw;
'Twas a moonbeam had entered my room.

It was but a moonbeam, tho' as strange to my sight,
As a comet that seldom appears;
I knew of bright orbs that illumine the night,
Yet I had not beheld them for years.

It was but a speck, and it soon was away,
Still it cheered me as onward it moved,
To think, by some chance, perhaps this simple ray,
Might smile on some one that I loved.

I welcomed the stranger, I welcome it still,
I watch for its coming with glee,
It reminds me of him, by whose gracious will,
It visits poor creatures like me.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Albany Citizen.

A TALE OF SORROW.

Names and places might be given, were it necessary, in verification of the following facts:

A man of standing and property, named Major William W., of Connecticut, was blessed with a family of kind, intelligent, and obedient sons. Two of them—the eldest and best beloved—early received each his portion, and took their several ways to distant portions of the country, intent upon establishing themselves in the world, and carving out their own fortunes. They were each possessed of an excellent common school—Connecticut common school—education; and were well calculated to "make their way in the world."

They departed with a father's and a mother's blessing resting upon them, and were remembered, with tears and earnest, hopeful supplications before the throne of mercy, ere their first day's journey was ended.

A period of nine years rolled rapidly by, and among the innumerable changes wrought during that time, was the removal of Major W. from the land of steady habits—glorious, fondly remembered, ever loved Connecticut—to the "far West"—a comprehensive term, which means any locality between Western New York and the Pacific Ocean.

He was a man of sterling character; a true New Englander; intelligent, persevering, honest, shrewd, and withal a little ambitious. The Major dabbled much in politics, and being a good practical writer and speaker, in a year or two revolutionized the county in which he was settled. Gratitude and political power rewarded him first with a seat in the State Legislature, and second with the sheriffship.

A better sheriff than Major W. that county had never been favored with. During the first year of his administration the salutary effects of his perseverance and good counsels were seen and felt.

During the second year of his official life, a notorious vagabond, known through the country as Bill Winehouse, a son of Cain, alias Ford, and half a dozen other assumed names, after a long course of petty crimes, repeated convictions and escapes, was at length charged with the perpetration of a foul murder. A widow, who resided a mile or two from the county town, and who was reported wealthy, was found early one morning in June lying upon the floor of her barn a few rods from her house, with her throat cut and her body awfully mangled with an axe. It was known that Winehouse had been at the house late the evening previous, and that he declared that he would lodge there

that night. Soon as the murder was discovered, search was made for him, and he could nowhere be found. Suspicion naturally settled upon him, and the hue and cry was given.

Sheriff W. sent out his deputies and a strong posse, and accidentally receiving information that led him to believe that the murderer had fled down the Mississippi, he instantly set out alone in hot pursuit. He traced what he believed to be the "trail" of the murderer down as far as St. Louis, and there lost it entirely, and gave up the chase as fruitless. As he was preparing to return, he was taken suddenly ill of a fever, and for many weeks lay in a half-delirious and very critical state. At the end of that time he began to convalesce, and ere long recovered so far as to be able to return home.

During his absence, Winehouse had been apprehended, tried, and convicted upon proof so positive that the jury found a verdict of "Guilty of Willful Murder," without leaving their box,—and sentenced to the ignominious death of the scaffold.

Major W. reached home on the day appointed for the execution. Being yet feeble, he begged to be relieved from the painful duty of hanging the poor wretch, and so it fell upon one of his deputies.

The hour fixed upon for the dreadful murder which the law had legalized came round. At that moment a messenger arrived to inform Major W. that the deputy had fallen upon the scaffold in an apoplectic fit, and that the execution stayed his arrival. There was no alternative. The sheriff, though weak and tottering under the terrible task, felt it to be his duty to promptly obey the summons.

In a few minutes, a rolling, heavy hum, and an unusual commotion in the ranks of the thousands gathered to behold the shameful death of a fellow creature, gave evidence of the arrival of the sheriff. The culprit was dressed for the grave, the fatal rope encircled his neck, the cap, drawn over his face by the deputy before the fit took him, at his request, remained as it had been adjusted. A brief prayer was offered up to God in behalf of the poor wretch, whose last minute had come. The clergyman and the sheriff then took him by the hand and bade him farewell. All things were ready. The vast crowd were hushed to breathless silence. With a sudden movement the sheriff cut the cord, the drop fell, and the murderer was hanging by the neck between the heavens and the earth.

A few convulsive struggles, and all was over—justice was satisfied. The multitude dispersed to their homes.

But the tragedy had not yet reached its close. After hanging the usual length of time, the body was "cut down," to be delivered to the physicians—for friends the dead man had none—no, not one. The sheriff remained to assist in the last ceremony. One removed the shoes, and another the long gown, and the sheriff himself pulled off the cap. The body was then lying face downward. A moment after it was turned over, and in the livid, distorted, ghastly features presented to view, Sheriff W. recognized the countenance of his own son! his eldest, his best beloved, his long lost son!

One long minute he stood, with straining eyes and uplifted hands, speechless as the clay he gazed upon. Then, with a groan of utter agony, he fell upon the body, crying out, "My son! oh my son! my son!"

He never spoke again. Death came to his relief.

The son was indeed the murderer. Bad company led him astray after he left his home in Connecticut. He soon squandered his money, and with that went his friends. Want stared him in the face. Hunger pinched him sorely. Shame and pride stifled the half expressed desire to return, and the prodigal son, to his father's house, to confess and repent. Temptation took him captive, and he became a petty larceny thief, then a robber, burglar, counterfeit, and finally, after a long course of crime, closed the catalogue of his misdeeds with the capital crime of murder—murder committed for the sake of a few hundred dollars—as we have related.

The other son lived long to bless and comfort his grief-stricken mother; but she never recovered entirely from the dreadful shock.

THE DEATH PENALTY.

Thus writes a New York correspondent of the Massachusetts Harbinger:

"Our Courts are very merry too. Only last week they had up a poor devil without a cent of money and with only a loving wife to cling to him in all the world, and tried him for murder. It seems that he got into a drunken fight with a Dutchman and his wife who kept a grocery on the Avenue, and in the course of the quarrel, the Dutchman was killed. The act was clearly proved upon him, although it does not appear in the testimony whether the whisky that made him do the deed was purchased at the counter of the slain man or not. I think it likely it was so. In that case, the capital punishment system, you see, works most beautifully. In the first place the Dutchman sold whisky to the man which destroyed his senses and murdered his soul—for which crime (for murder is a capital offence) he was killed by a knife thrust through his throat. Then his slayer, having committed murder too, is to be murdered in cold blood—hung up with a rope by the neck from a beam, and left kicking and sprawling in the air till he is dead—according to law. How magnificently these murders accumulate upon each other in geometrical ratio!—how admirably one produces a necessity for the other! Only, I do not exactly see who is to punish the judge, the twelve jurors, and the sheriff who are guilty of the last killing. They surely should be punished as well as the other murderers!"

A TEMPERANCE ANECDOTE, AND ITS APPLICATION.

The late celebrated John Trumbull, when quite a boy, resided with his father, Gov. Trumbull, at his residence in Lebanon, Connecticut, in the neighborhood of the Mohegan, a remnant of which tribe still linger there, sacredly protected in the possession of the graves of their fathers. Mr. Trumbull gives the following story himself, in

his life written by himself, and which he says "deserves to be written in adamant."

The government of this tribe was hereditary in the family of the celebrated Uncas. Among the heirs to the chieftaincy was an Indian by the name of Zuckary. "Though an excellent hunter he was as drunken and worthless an Indian as ever lived." By the death of intervening heirs, Zuckary found himself entitled to the royal power. Says Trumbull, "In this moment the better genius of Zuckary resumed its way, and he reflected seriously. 'How can such a drunken wretch as I am, aspire to be the chief of this honorable race. What will my people say?—and how shall the shades of my noble ancestors look down indignant upon such a base successor? Can I succeed to the great Uncas? I will drink no more! He solemnly resolved never again to taste any drink but water, and he kept his resolution."

Zuckary succeeded to the rule of his tribe. It was usual for the Governor to attend at the annual election in Hartford, and it was customary for the Mohegan Chief also to attend, and on his way to stop and dine with the Governor, who was the father of John Trumbull. John was quite a boy and on one of those occasions, when Zuckary came to compliment his venerable father, the following occurrence took place at the gubernatorial table, which we relate in the words of Mr. Trumbull.

"One day the mischievous thought struck me, to try the sincerity of the old man's temperance. The family were seated at dinner, and there was excellent home-brewed ale on the table. I addressed the old Chief, 'Zuckary, this beer is excellent, will you not taste it?' The old man dropped his knife, and leaned forward with a stern intensity of expression, his black eyes sparkling with indignation, was fixed on me: 'John said he, 'you don't know what you are doing. You are serving the devil, boy! Do you know that I am an Indian? I tell you that I am, and that if I should but taste your beer, I could never stop until I got to rum, and become again the same drunken, contemptible wretch your father remembers me to have been. JOHN, WHILE YOU LIVE, NEVER AGAIN TEMPT ANY MAN TO BREAK A GOOD RESOLUTION.' Socrates never uttered a more valuable precept. Demosthenes could not have given it in more solemn tones of eloquence. I was thunderstruck. My parents were deeply affected. They looked at each other, at me, and at the venerable old Indian with deep feelings of awe and respect. They afterwards frequently reminded me of the scene, and charged me never to forget it. He lies buried in the royal burial place of his tribe, near the beautiful falls of Yantic, the western branch of the Thames, in Norwich, on lands now owned by my friend Calvin Goddard, Esq. I visited the grave of the old Chief lately, and there repeated to myself the inestimable lesson."

"THE MILLINERY."

They are talking about a reform of the militia law of the state of New York, but the advocates of the old system bring to its defence such a power of eloquence that a change need hardly be anticipated. We cannot forbear making an extract from a speech which was delivered recently at Albany, in defence of the glory of the militia.

"The militia is the bone and gristle of the country. It looks, bolts, and bars the gates of creation, and stands sentinel on the tallest ramparts of nature's dominions. This republic would be a miserable consummation but for the militia. It keeps the ardent spirit of military effulgence in a glow of Icelandic fervor. I'm attached to it myself. I think it rich. I think it can't be bettered. Folks call it a farce. I don't see nothing to laugh at in it. It's a plaguy solemn bit of business when you come to hug down to the naked reality on't. Tain't every body that can put on the regimentals, and look like old Mars, the god of war, with a decided touch of Julius Cezar thrown in for effect. No sirree! There aint a bigger or more important critter afloat than a live militia officer, all rigged in the full equipments of glory, with stripes to his breecheloons, epaulettes piled up on both shoulders, brass buttons from head to foot, silver stars shinin' in the tail of his coat, a cap and plume on his head, and a drawn sword in his hand. Such a site's enough to make a fallen man and woman think better of his specie! 'Tis, indeed!"

I believe the preluscent delirium of this destined republic is centered in its militia. It can stand without it. With it, its proud motto is, 'Divided we stand, united we fall.' (Stop cheering—you put me out.) Gen. Washington belonged to the militia; so did Sippo Africanus; so did Boney; so did that old Wizzigoo who ravished all Europe, and burnt its fences and stone walls; and so also, soldiers, do I.

I believe that if all out doors should bust three the parafanuly of the animal economy, and slide down the greased plank of ancestral delinquency here-slump into the broad Savanners of this smilin' land of asses' milk and untamed honey, that nothin' astir could post'em out but militia. That are a fact.—3 cheers for the militia in general, and the 999th regiment in perticular! Soldiers, ground arms!—Ez. Paper.

THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

A letter from Mr. KENDALL, the President of the Magnetic Telegraph Company to the Editor of the "Union," furnishes the following information, which cannot fail to gratify many of our readers:

"A company was organized last spring to construct a continuous line from New York to Washington, the first object of which was to put up two wires from New York to Philadelphia. Owing to difficulties as to right of way, they were much delayed, and for that reason, and others, were compelled to take a circuitous route about 150 miles in length. It is complete, except about thirty miles, upon which the posts are put up; and wires are being put up by two parties, one at each end. Arrangements have recently been made to extend this line to Baltimore as rapidly as it could be put up.

"Another company was organized soon after the former, to construct a line from the

city of New York to the city of Buffalo.—The entire line from Albany to Buffalo was put under contract early last fall, and is nearly completed, with two wires.

"An arrangement was made in November for the construction of a line from New York to Boston. The work on the eastern end has progressed with great rapidity. The holes are dug to Springfield and probably further, and the posts are up, a greater part of that distance.

"Early in the summer an arrangement was made, having in view the construction of a line westward from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh and St. Louis, throwing off a branch to Lake Erie. Means have been raised to carry the line to Pittsburgh; it is built from Harrisburgh to Lancaster, and is going up rapidly from that point to Philadelphia.

"A line of thirty-eight miles, from Buffalo to Lockport, is in successful operation.

"A line from Boston to Lowell, about twenty-five miles, is nearly completed.

"Lines are nearly completed from New York and Boston down to the office of those ports.

"Preliminary arrangements are made with the view of pushing a line through from Washington to New Orleans, operations to commence early in the spring.

"Many other routes are bespoken, with a view of construction next year.

"We encounter some unforeseen difficulties, and have been much disappointed by erroneous estimates as to the time requisite to build these lines; but nothing has occurred to shake the perfect confidence entertained as to the practicability and profit of this great enterprise."

NEWLY INVENTED WATER CURE.

The Courier Des Etats Unis relates the following remarkable experiment at one of the Abbatoirs in Paris, for testing the efficacy of the Boechieri water, in the cure of wounds. We copy from the translation of the New York Courier and Enquirer:

The second experiment I witnessed was to establish the marvellous effect of the Boechieri water. This water, called after the Neapolitan chemist who invented it, and who retains the secret of its preparation, has caused a sort of revolution in medicine and surgery. Every one knows the comparative inability of surgery to arrest sudden hemorrhages; especially of the arteries—injuries which are so rapid in their consequences that the patient is often dying before the usual remedies can be applied. Mr. Boechieri has overbided this difficulty. In the experiment which I witnessed, two operators divided the carotid artery of two sheep. The one was immediately put into the hands of surgeons to be treated according to the best methods known to science—the other was treated with the Boechieri water. The animal treated according to science, or scientifically, died of the hemorrhage—the other, dressed with this marvellous water, was running about and eating, in twenty minutes afterwards! This caused the famous Listranc to exclaim, "Gentlemen here is a result which may be summed up in two words—here is death and there is life."

When the lint, which had been steeped in this water, was removed, the wound was found perfectly dry and free from any tinge of blood. The doctors struck with this, caused the animal to be killed, and on dissecting the artery it was found that there was no scar but an actual reproduction of the vessel, thus seeming to prove that by its action on the fibrine of the blood, it produced a new organization of the tissue.

M. Bizet has ascertained that in the different slaughter houses of Paris, in the course of one year, 1145 cases of severe cuts sustained by the butcher boys, had been cured by this water in an average of 20 minutes each.

Other extraordinary cures have been effected by it, especially in checking spitting of blood, which is now under the control of physicians; and external wounds may be cured by it, almost with the watch in hand.

M. Gaillardet adds, that the experiments he witnessed were made at the instigation of the commander of the cavalry in Paris, with a view to the introduction of this remedy into the military hospitals.

A VERY SENSIBLE DOG.—We tell so many dog stories that we have some fear that we may "run the thing into the ground," as the saying is; but the fine Newfoundland dog of a gentleman who stopped at one of our hotels not long ago, was a sensible one, and we venture him in print. One morning his master offered him some brandy toddy. Lion was young and inexperienced, and confiding. It was his first temptation, and like many a silly young man he yielded. The result was that he became much excited, and performed various undogly antics, peculiar to man and brute in that state. The next day the temptation was renewed. Lion put his paw languidly up to his head, as much as to say—"Excuse me, if you please—the brandy I drank yesterday, gave me a head-ache."

ANOTHER DOG STORY.—We were told the other evening of the following instance of dog wisdom. There was a dog in this city, and he may be here now, who was a favorite with the family in which he was a member. He had given to him every day a cent, with which to buy his dinner. He would take the copper in his mouth, and start off at a dog trot to the butcher's shop, look round for a moment, lay down his cent, and ask for his dinner. The butcher, who knew him, would take off a "cold cut" from a beef bone and give it to him. The dog one day in going home after having dined, found a cent on the sidewalk. Not wishing to dine more freely that day, he picked the cent up, carried it home in his mouth, and went into the back yard, pawed a hole in the ground, put in his cent, and covered it over with the loose earth. Next day, when hungry, he dug up his treasure, and went off to the butcher's and bought his dinner. Wasn't this a wise dog.—Louisville Courier.

Earth has no sweeter music than a kind word breathed into a sorrowing heart.

RECEIPT TO MAKE A READABLE ARTICLE.

First, select an attractive subject. If it be an event of recent occurrence, or a striking anecdote, or a novel idea, all the better.

Secondly, begin at once with the subject. Eschew long introductions about every thing in general and nothing in particular. If you have a story to tell, out with it at once, and make your moral reflections at the close.—Many are prevented from reading an article by a dull introduction, the bearing of which they do not discover; and they reasonably infer that the whole article is as dull as the beginning. But a pointed remark at the onset, or the relation of an incident, or the mention of a distinguished name, would have secured their attention, and they would have been tempted to pursue the writer through his essay.

Thirdly, be short. O that men would learn to write short articles. The gift of continuance is a most unhappy gift, especially when received by those who write for the newspapers.

Let the subject be well chosen, well begun, and closed when it is finished, and it will probably be read. Almost any man (however unaccustomed to writing) by following these rules, may do something with his pen. But this taking a dull theme, and writing about it, and then a few words by way of introduction, and a few more by way of conclusion, is a miserable style of writing for the press in this age of the world.—New York Observer.

A FABLE.

A king made a law that if any one suffered from injustice or ingratitude, the injured man should call upon the people by the tolling of a bell, hung in a temple which the good king had caused to be built for the purpose, at which sound it was ordered to the citizens to gather together, to hear the complaint, and to adjudge justice for the wrongs that should be shown to them.

The people of this country were so virtuous that a long time passed and no one had complained of injustice or ingratitude; and meanwhile the building began to decay. Its doors had rotted from the hinges; brambles had begun to choke up its entrance-way, while tall grass sprang up from the cracks of its pavements, and spiders festooned the capitals of its columns.

The good king was dead, and so were many of his successors; and the uses of the place itself had almost come to be remembered only as some old legend, when late one night, in the midst of a howling winter, the tolling of the bell was heard.

The inhabitants of the city at midnight surrounded the house, and found, to their surprise only an old heron, which seeking shelter from the snow, had strayed there, and whose feet had become entangled with the bell-rope, and so by chance had rung it.

In the simple-minded habits of reverence and obedience for those placed in authority which marked the people of those days, they ordered the owner of the house to be sought for and brought before them. It was proved that it had been useful and faithful to him in youth, but that now it had grown old, he had turned it out of doors, regardless of its welfare, to seek a shelter for itself, and to pick up a scanty living as miserably as possible, by beggary or robbery by the way side.

And the simple-hearted but right-minded people, who stood thus together at midnight round the old temple, saw plainly that here was injustice and ingratitude, such as the edict of the good king had many years before ordered them to judge; and first taking from the owner of the animal a portion of those means which it had aided him in acquiring, sufficient to protect its old age from suffering and want, they ordered him to leave their city and never to return to it; for, said they, a man who will not protect to the end an old and faithful servant—of what use is he in the world?

But this was a long while ago.

"Don't be in a hurry, deacon; wouldn't you like a glass of good old Jamaica this morning?"

"Thank you kindly," said the old gentleman, beginning to dismount with all the deliberation becoming a deacon, "I don't care if I do."

"Ah, don't trouble yourself to get off, deacon, I merely asked for information—we haven't a drop in the house."

FACT.—Abuse other people as much as you please, and the world will put faith in it—but abuse yourself, and nobody will believe you.

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